

Alexandria Gazette.



THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1902.

THE UNITED STATES of America will be a century and a quarter old tomorrow, and the anniversary of its birth will be celebrated by old and young alike. While the sentiment the day should inspire in a measure become obscured in the history of the past two score years the occasion still thrills many whose minds are carried back to one of the most momentous events ever witnessed in the New World—the signing of the Declaration of Independence by the determined forefathers of the country who in the act took their lives in their own hands. Generation after generation has enjoyed the freedom purchased by these noble men whose names will be revered as long as there is a United States. They were patriotic but thoughtful, and each realized the seriousness of the part played. Future ages would, were the movement successful, call them patriots; should it fail they would be termed traitors who had incurred the death penalty. As they stood around the table in Independence Hall in Philadelphia and the quill was passed from one to the other some may have imagined angels were present and that the God of right was animating them. Others, more apprehensive, doubtless in their minds' eyes saw hatters dangling in the air above their heads. But they crossed the Rubicon without a tremor, took upon themselves a grave responsibility and after battling for seven long years against terrible odds brought to the birth a country destined to become a world power, or such as the people at the beginning of the twentieth century behold it. The United States started out in its infancy during the closing years of the eighteenth century under puny conditions, with the mother country's possessions frowning upon it on the north, the capricious French and naturally hostile Spanish on the south, the roaring ocean on the east and the savage Indian and unexplored region toward the Pacific on the west. Today it may be likened to a huge giant, with its head pillowed in the frigid zone, its feet protruding into the tropics and its arms stretching from the Atlantic and across the Pacific. Its phenomenal growth is unparalleled in history, and while the events which have marked its century and a half's existence have often been thrilling the annals of the past quarter of years, (the passing of a night as it were in the history of a nation,) have been momentous. The Castilian has been crowded from the New World he discovered and the Stars and Stripes have floated from Old Castle at Havana, while the arms of the republic have been carried across the Pacific ocean within six hundred miles of the Celestial Empire, have actually invaded that empire and the flag of the country raised upon islands in the sea. While many of us sincerely deplore the new regime which has been ushered in and the almost total eclipse of great principles upon which the government was founded, all realize that there has been a startling transition in a very short space of time and that present conditions, distasteful as they are, must be faced. The United States of today was never contemplated in the most extravagant dreams of our progenitors. Had any one told our forefathers a hundred years ago that the day would come when the festivities in connection with the celebration of the Declaration of American Independence would be carried on in the streets of London they would have deemed the prospect a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. Yet such has recently taken place and will doubtless be repeated tomorrow. The country has made its bow in both foreign and internal policies, and there are many things in a nation with its past and present career which besmirch its history. A magnificent heaven has notwithstanding opened in basket and store, and the day of peace is now hovering over us. Let tomorrow's sun bring with it rejoicings, not over conquests or American prowess, but over the fact that a patient heaven has borne long with the nation's sinners and is still propitious toward it.

THE CAUSE of the present cold weather and cloudy, short twilights, according to a writer in the Baltimore Sun, is the minimum of sunspots from which our great luminary is now suffering. The brevity of twilight is not due, it is held, to any change in atmospheric refraction of the sun's rays, but to clouds caused by the untimely chill in the air, and this chill is a sonnet, or rather, a non-sonnet phenomenon. "The sun, he says, is just now in a most unusual state. The period of minimum spottedness has been greatly prolonged, and the history of sunspot eruptions shows that such a prolongation generally, if not invariably, occurs before quick and intense outbreaks of energy at the solar surface. Accordingly, we must expect that when the sunspots come again they will come rapidly, in large numbers, and will be of great size, and probably accompanied by

sailing magnetic disturbances and splendid displays of the Aurora Borealis." In other words, when the spots come again and the sun has a fair chance at us, we shall have roasting weather with electrical storms of an interesting character.

THE SECRETARY of the Skagway Young Men's Christian Association has returned to Tacoma, Wash., from the interior of Alaska, where he talked with the Indians, whose earnest statements, he believes, fully confirm previous reports that the Indians of the lower Yukon have discovered an immense petroleum ship on Porcupine river, near the Arctic circle and north of Rampart, Alaska, which the Indians believe to be Noah's ark. They trace its dimensions on the ground, indicating a length of 1,200 feet. The ship is said to be on a high hill, thousands of feet above the sea level. Arks said to have been used by Noah have been found in nearly every country of the earth. It was said that when business lags at certain resorts a report is circulated to the effect that a seaserpent has appeared in the neighborhood. There may be a land boom behind the finding of Noah's ark in Alaska.

THE FIRST session of the Fifty-seventh Congress has surpassed in extravagance all of its predecessors, \$800,000,000 having already been appropriated, and by appearances the present Congress bids fair to reach the two billion mark. A surplus now exists in the Treasury, but with the abolition of the war taxes the receipts will be materially decreased and with much more of such reckless expenditures, a deficit will soon occur. The democrats have excellent material for a campaign issue on the extravagant tendencies of the republican administration, and they will not be slow in availing themselves of it.

THE CONGRESS that has just adjourned voted away more than \$800,000,000, the largest item of which was for pensions, reaching nearly \$140,000,000. The civil war has been over thirty-seven years and thus far comparatively few applications for pensions have been received from soldiers of the Spanish and Philippine wars, yet the pension rolls, like the brook, go on forever.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
Washington, D. C., July 3.
Senator Bailey is expected to return to Washington tomorrow, and when he does it is freely predicted by his friends that he will endeavor to make things warm for Solicitor Penfield, of the State Department. The latter, in his statement issued yesterday regarding the Mexican claim case, the discussion of which resulted in the personal encounter between Senators Bailey and Beveridge last Monday, accused the Texas Senator of deliberate falsehood and applied the word "assinity" to his action. The people are now wondering what steps Bailey will take to obtain satisfaction from Judge Penfield. The latter was asked whether he did not fear that the Senator would demand personal satisfaction from him as he had from Senator Beveridge. "I neither fear him nor care what he may demand," was the emphatic reply of the solicitor. "When I am assailed unjustly and untruthfully, as in this instance, I will resist it whatever the consequences may be." Friends of Mr. Bailey say that the administration cannot allow Solicitor Penfield's "hot-headed" rejoinder to go unrebuked and that it will have to take some action in the matter. They say that the least Mr. Bailey may do is to demand that Judge Penfield shall be removed from office.

Senator Bailey unexpectedly returned to Washington today. He found awaiting him a letter from his wife announcing that his youngest son had been thrown from a horse and injured. He prepared to leave for Texas. He refused to discuss the attack made upon him by Solicitor Penfield.

The President has decided to appoint W. L. Harris postmaster of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Harris was nominated for the office some weeks ago, but the renomination was withdrawn on the lodging of a protest that he had made an affidavit of citizenship in New York State, and that he was not entitled to vote under the State law. The President since has been satisfied that the best business interests of Charleston still favor Harris's appointment, and that there is no legal bar whatever to his taking office, though he cannot vote until next December. He has adopted Charleston as a permanent residence. The commission was to be issued today.

The pen with which President Roosevelt signed the Philippine bill came within an act of disrupting the civil service commission of the islands. Senator Buencamino, the ex-member of Aguinaldo's Cabinet who is now a member of the civil service commission at Manila, and Mr. Pepperman, the secretary of the same body, came over together on leave a month or so ago. Knowing that there would be a scramble for the pen, with which President Roosevelt signed the Philippine bill, Mr. Pepperman asked for the precious implement. "You shall certainly have it," exclaimed the President. "Here, Cortez," he cried to his secretary, "make a note of this. Mr. Pepperman is to get the pen that signs the Philippine bill." Mr. Pepperman went away happy. What was his surprise, therefore, Wednesday morning to read in the paper the fact that the President had signed the Philippine bill up at the Capitol and had then and there presented the pen to Senator Lodge. Before noon the pen had changed hands again. Senator Buencamino called upon the President to ask for the pen and had scarcely been informed that it was in possession of Senator Lodge, when that statesman walked into the room, and, hearing the request, had gracefully turned it over to the old Filipino. When Mr. Pepperman learned all the facts in the case he called upon the President. "The only way you can square yourself," he told the Chief Magistrate, "is to either make me a Major General in the army or give me the pen with which you signed the amnesty proclamation." "You shall certainly have it," cried the President, after he had recovered from his laughter. If you don't get it I'll see that you have the shoulder straps."

Two secret service operatives will guard the President on his way to Pittsburgh tonight and when he reaches the smoky city he will be surrounded by a cordon of local secret service men, police men in plain clothes, and a guard of regular and militia soldiery. The precaution will be as comprehensive and careful as possible yet no more extraordinary than has been taken by all branches of the national and local police since the tragic occurrence at Buffalo.

The President told Representative Mudd this morning that he would appoint Abraham Lincoln Dryden as sub-treasurer at Baltimore. Dryden, Representative Jackson's man, Adrian Posey, who had been recommended for the place by Mr. Mudd being turned down. It is understood that Dryden has Senator McComas's endorsement.

Bellamy Storor, United States minister to Spain, called the State Department to the commercial treaty between that country and the United States was signed this morning. Its provisions are similar to those in like treaties in like countries.

It may be authoritatively stated that President Roosevelt will not call an extra session of Congress for consideration of the Cuban reciprocity. He will prepare a memorial covering the point that he is so anxious to have enacted into law, but will not present it to the Senate until Congress meets again in the ordinary way.

The appointment of Major William A. McKillip, of Maryland, to the consulship at Mayaguez, Germany is announced at the State Department.
Capt. Joseph H. Smith, chief of detectives, received a dispatch from Vienna, Va., this morning asking him to look out for James Herney, wife, 27 years old, who is alleged to have murdered her father and stepmother at that place this morning. It is said the victim will probably die. When last seen Herney was headed for Washington. Acting Governor Wright this morning sent the following answer to Secretary Root's dispatch of congratulation yesterday: "Provisional government was inaugurated in Laguna on July 1, thus completing the establishment of civil government over all civilized people of the archipelago. Acceptance of American authority general. Pacification complete. I beg to offer congratulations to the following answer to the President on the success of the wise and humane policy inaugurated by President McKinley and continued by President Roosevelt."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An anarchist plot to blow up the arsenal at Brest, France, is suspected.

The Vatican is having plans drawn for training the native Filipino clergy in Rome.

King Edward, according to the bulletins of his physicians, continues his progress toward recovery.

Five hundred delegates are attending the Southern Educational Association at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Georgia has decided to place a statue of Dr. Crawford W. Long, the discoverer of anaesthesia, in Statuary Hall, Washington.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company, headed by Oliver A. Spruckles, has increased its capital to \$50,000,000 by a certificate filed at Trenton, N. J.

Justices of the peace in Luzerne county Pa., were kept busy yesterday giving hearings to men charged with inciting and participating in riots at coal mines.

Emperor William's schooner-yacht Meteor was beaten Tuesday for the fourth time, by the British schooner Cicely in the long run from Kiel. The Clara was second and the Meteor third.

The Protestant Episcopal committee of inquiry into the charges made by Rev. L. W. Irvine against Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, of the Central Pennsylvania diocese, held a session at Harrisburg, yesterday.

Corabelle Waltz, 17 years old, in defense of her father, shot and killed George Helmer, aged 40, near Oneida, N. Y., Tuesday. The shooting took place on the farm of Bart Olney, just east of Oneida.

Eight prisoners escaped from the county jail at Parkersburg, W. Va., last night, using a broomstick, a mirror and a piece of wire. These were used from the inside to turn the combination lock, the bolts and a key lock several feet from the cell bars.

Major Mich Jenkins, President Roosevelt's former comrade in the Rough Riders, is the probably next occupant of the collectorship of internal revenue of South Carolina, to succeed George R. Koester, whose nomination failed of confirmation in the Senate.

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The shortage of Anthony S. Sherman, cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Newport, R. I., as shown by the report of the bank examiners, far exceeds previous conjectures. It amounts to \$925,093.49, which is not inclusive of the cashier's personal notes, indexed by friends, which are now held by the banks of Newport pending their coming due. The amount of Sherman's total default and deficit will be fully \$350,000.

Probably the most flagrant case of cribbing ever detected by the Princeton committee on examinations was disclosed yesterday by the registers, who made the statement that 22 students from the Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., were debarred from admission on account of gross dishonesty in the examinations. Thirty-one students from this preparatory school took the examinations, according to the statement, and only nine of the papers were pronounced satisfactory and free from cribbing.

Georgia democrats in State convention in Atlanta yesterday nominated Joseph M. Terrell for Governor. The convention ratified the results of primaries held throughout the State June 5. After the nominations were made the convention adjourned until 5 o'clock, when the platform was submitted and unanimously adopted. It deals almost entirely with State issues, prominence being given to the liquor question. The Kansas City platform is passed over in silence, and the name of William Jennings Bryan is not mentioned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The United States gunboat Marietta has arrived at Cape Haytien, Haiti. Everything is quiet.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Roanoke is to have another hospital and sanitarium under Catholic auspices. Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, is supposed to be the prime mover in the enterprise.

A Louisa dispatch says: O. L. Brooks and Joseph Kinghorn were crushed to death Tuesday night by a mass of slate weighing tons, that fell from the roof of a 65-foot level in the sulphur mines, and caught the unfortunate men while they were at work.

The engrossed copy of the new constitution which is soon to be bound, will be signed by 90 out of one hundred members of the convention that framed it. Two of the republicans have affixed their signatures, but the other ten decline to do so.

After thirty ballots Tuesday night the City Council of Roanoke adjourned without organizing. The vote stood 9 to 9 between S. P. Seifert and J. H. Wilkinson for president. The business of the municipality will be tied until the deadlock is broken.

Mrs. Maggie Mary Garrett, the 18-year-old wife of G. W. Garrett, of Newport News, is still missing, and the husband fears that some harm has befallen her. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett went there Sunday from Richmond, the husband having procured a position in the shipyard. They were married about six months ago in Norfolk.

Policeman Ellis Nae, the driver of the patrol wagon, engaged in a fight with Henry Brown on Cramphalls wharf in Norfolk Tuesday, and came out of it very much damaged and bloody. Nae seemed to be intoxicated and picked a quarrel with Brown in a restaurant. The fight was fierce but no weapons more dangerous than fists and chairs were used.

The new city council of Staunton met for reorganization Tuesday. Mr. Spotts and Mr. Nelson were nominated for president. Eight ballots were taken, all resulting in a vote of six to six. A motion was made to elect other officers. This was lost. The meeting then adjourned until 8 p. m. At 8 p. m. no quorum was present, and the meeting adjourned until 12 o'clock today.

In the Circuit Court at Winchester, yesterday, Judge T. W. Harrison dismissed the bill of the complainant in the suit of Benjamin C. Bushnell against his nephew, Rev. Dr. John E. Bushnell, thus completely exonerating the minister from serious charges brought against him and his wife in connection with the settlement of an estate of which Dr. Bushnell was administrator. The suit was brought to recover \$4,000 alleged to have been obtained by Mrs. Bushnell from the complainant by alleged undue influence.

The strike of the express agents along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, which has been on since March 20, was settled at a conference held in Richmond yesterday evening, and the agents resumed work for the company today. The agents win their fight, as the company agrees to pay 10 per cent commission from the point of shipment to the point of destination, or to the point where the freight passes out of the hands of the company. Formerly the agents only received commissions as far as Cincinnati going west and New York eastward.

CHARGES DISMISSED.
Harrisburg, Pa., July 3.—The Board of Inquiry of the Episcopal Church, appointed to investigate the charges of conspiracy against Bishop Talbot, of Central Pennsylvania, brought by Dr. Ingram W. Irvine of Philadelphia, by a vote of five to four decided this morning to ignore the charges. This clears the bishop of further prosecution in the matter. The charges against Bishop Talbot grew out of the unfrocking of Dr. Irvine for the use of "improper language and conduct toward females."

STORM IN MICHIGAN.
Detroit, Mich., July 3.—Last night's storm raised havoc in Michigan, wiping out the celery crop at Kalamazoo, toppling over barns, unroofing houses, routing trees and ruining growing crops. John Wilson, a Leonidas farmer, was blown against telegraph pole and killed outright. Mrs. Van Patten, of North Adams, and a child of John Bowman, of Mendon, were fatally injured in a cyclone and a score of persons less seriously hurt.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.—A Lawrenceville, Va., dispatch says: The most atrocious crime committed in this country since the cruel murder of Dr. W. H. Temple occurred near the home of Mr. A. M. Clary, of Ghelensville, Monday morning. A woman, Harriet Aven, Mr. Clary's cook, went, as usual, to work, and after waiting for some time for her return, Mr. Clary sent out to see what had detained her. She was found unconscious with her skull fractured. She died soon afterward. An axe which had done the deadly work, was found close by. Her husband was immediately suspected of the crime. Citizens, white and colored, searched the whole day for the husband, but he could not be found. That night he returned home, it is thought, to get his clothing, and he was captured. Tuesday he was given a preliminary trial and committed to jail. The crime has aroused the intensest feeling. Tuesday night the jail was guarded by fifteen or twenty men, and every precaution is being taken to prevent a lynching.

DOES IT PAY TO BUY CHEAP?
A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is alright, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the ONLY remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boesche's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but always inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try ONE bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. You can get Dr. G. G. Green's reliable remedies at E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, Alexandria, Va. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Cut this out and take it to Richard Gibson's drug store and get a box of Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets. The best physic. They also correct disorders of the stomach. Price 25 cents.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FOREIGN NEWS.
Madrid, July 3.—U. S. Ambassador Bellamy Storer having returned to his post, the Foreign Minister has been authorized to sign the friendship and commercial treaty with America.

Constantinople, July 3.—Petroleum resources have been discovered near Constantinople.

Constantinople, July 3.—The town of Tugla, Turkey, was destroyed by fire today. Two hundred and seventeen houses went up in flame, and 800 persons were left homeless.

London, July 3.—In the House of Commons today Secretary for War Brodrick said Irish American prisoners of war would be released under the same order affecting other prisoners.

Newmarket, July 3.—Sir Waldie Griffiths's chestnut colt, Veles, (100 to 8) with Skeets Martin up won the Princess of Wales stakes of 10,000 sovereigns here today. Lord Roseberry's Lascaris, ridden by Danny Maher, finished third. Six horses ran. The selling plate of 400 sovereigns was won by George Gardner, Biddo (5 to 4), with Skeets Martin up. Nine horses ran.

Southampton, July 3.—A high authority here says that the sale of the Cunard line to an English syndicate has been completed.

London, July 3.—The seven o'clock bulletin regarding the king's condition reads as follows: "His Majesty had a comfortable day. His general condition has been still further improved, and the wound causes comparatively little pain."

KING'S CONDITION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT.
London, July 3.—The 10 o'clock bulletin on the king's condition continues to reflect improvement. It says: "The king slept well. Nothing has occurred to mar the excellent progress his majesty is making."

The king's illness has not yet been mentioned in a court circular. This is a survival of an old custom which was that the fact that the king was ill was never to be admitted to the public. The king's condition is still more serious than the official bulletins indicate. It is still doubtful whether a second operation will not have to be performed. In that case, even if the king recovered, he would be a permanent invalid."

London, July 3.—Lancet, a medical paper, speaking of his majesty's illness, says: "The king is progressing well. It has been necessary to remove the drainage tubes as they could not be tolerated, and gauze plugs are now used instead. The wound is granulating satisfactorily. The discharge has diminished and is perfectly inodorous. The king suffers less, although the dressings are still painful. His majesty exhibits the utmost courage. His temperature has been normal since June 26. His constitution is admirable. He is an extremely good patient and absolutely loyal to his physicians. These things, we hope, bode well for his restoration to health at a not very distant date."

London, July 3.—Reynold's weekly newspaper tomorrow will say regarding the king's condition: "The king's condition is still more serious than the official bulletins indicate. It is still doubtful whether a second operation will not have to be performed. In that case, even if the king recovered, he would be a permanent invalid."

TRAIN WRECKED.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 3.—By some misunderstanding between the train dispatcher and a telegraph operator on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, a serious passenger wreck occurred near the Glenshaw station this morning. Five passengers were seriously hurt, one of whom will die; twenty were less seriously hurt, and two passenger coaches were wrecked. Akron train No. 43 collided with the wreck of the Butler train. As the accommodation was leaving Glenshaw, the Akron train came along at high speed and plunged into it. The engine telescoped the rear coach of the Butler train, knocking that car from the wheels and telescoping it with the second passenger car. Both cars were fairly well filled with passengers.

THE STRIKE.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 3.—President John Mitchell will return to strike headquarters here today, one day sooner than he expected to be able to get back. Unrest on the part of the striking miners has been caused by rumors that the operators intend to open collieries and that a break in the strikers' ranks would result. The women of Miners Mills are marching again. They form in line about two hundred in number and parade before the houses of non-union men and endeavor by various means to make them uncomfortable. The heavy rains have swollen the streams in the region and the mining companies are said today to be having considerable difficulty in keeping down the floods.

BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.
Cumberland, Md., July 3.—The people of Barton, this county, were startled this morning when a general alarm was turned in and they found that a gang of burglars were operating in the town. The thieves were located in the store of Wm. Smith. The store was surrounded. The burglars, five in number, attempted to break through the town when a battle ensued. Three of the thieves were captured and two escaped to the mountains. Later one of the captured men knocked down his captors and also escaped. An armed posse is pursuing the thieves. One of the prisoners is Ernest Warwick, a local man. The others are strangers. The burglars had gathered a large amount of booty when surprised.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.
Hartford, Conn., July 3.—The worst fire experienced in Hartford for many years occurred this morning in the burning of the large factory of the Capewell Horse Nail Company. The building is completely gone, and all the machinery is ruined. The loss is about \$400,000. The fire spread rapidly, the entire building being in flames within ten minutes. The large building covered four acres of floor space, and contained one of the city's largest manufacturing concerns.

A two days' chapter meeting of Xaverian Brothers, who conduct various schools and colleges in all parts of the country, began yesterday at Mount St. Joseph's College, near Baltimore, and will continue till this evening.

OFFICIAL.

OPERATIONS OF THE CITY GAS WORKS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, AND ENDING MAY 31, 1902.

CASH ACCOUNT.
S. L. Monroe, Clerk of Gas, in account with Alexandria City Gas Works.

To balance in City Treasury June 1, 1901, \$739.29
To amount received from sale of gas, 26,287.53
From coke, 2,523.61
From gas line, 1,084.00
From gas meter, 46.85
From old coke bills, 86.50
From empty barrels, 2.70
From old iron, 41.00
From deposit, 76.10
From retort carbon, 390,952.58
Cr. Amount paid for service of mains, \$1,357.18
For pipe fitting, 1,068.21
For coal, 10,354.17
For lime, 472.03
For meter, 467.23
For hauling coke, 233.50
For general expenses, 9,501.28
For retort, 350.00
For deposit acct, deposit returned, 15.00
\$23,984.60
For amount transferred to General Fund, 6,000.00
Balance in city treasury May 31, 1902, 967.98
\$30,952.58

PROFIT AND LOSS.

To rebates allowed by the committee upon sundry gas bills, \$21.16
To retort carbon, 76.10
To retort carbon acct of amount expended for amount expended for new service charged construction account, \$1,637.18
To less amount of total, etc., on hand per inventory \$300.00, 509.23
To pipes and fitting account for amount expended for Less amount on hand as per inventory, 201.03
To coal account for amount expended for Less amount on hand as per inventory, 75.72
To lime account for amount expended for Less amount on hand as per inventory, 520.65
To meter account for amount expended for Less amount on hand as per inventory, 1.40
To hauling coke account for amount expended for Less amount on hand as per inventory, 630.18
To general expense account for amount expended for Less amount on hand as per inventory, 125.50
To retort account for amount expended for Less amount on hand as per inventory, 233.50
To balance, 309,772.03
By amount of net profit on gas sold consumers to May 31, 1901, \$363,231.30
By coke account for amount received from sale of coke, 2,523.61
By tar account for amount received from sale of tar, 1,084.00
By gas line account for amount received from sale of gas line, 46.85
By gas account for amount received from sale of gas, 26,287.53
Less discount allowed, 1,735.10
By old coke bills for amount received from sale of coke, 86.50
By empty barrels account for amount received from sale of empty barrels, 2.70
By old iron account received from sale of old iron, 135.00
By retort carbon acct of amount received from sale of retort carbon, 76.10
By personal account amount paid, 14.72
\$394,235.70
By balance, being amount of net profit upon gas sold consumers to May 31, 1902, \$309,772.03

RECAPITULATION.
Net earnings, amount of, upon gas sold consumers to May 31, 1902, \$363,231.30
Net earnings, amount of, upon gas sold consumers to May 31, 1901, 363,231.30
Net earnings, amount of, upon gas, etc., sold consumers and used by the city, 6,540.73
Net earnings, percentage of, earnings for the year upon gas, etc., sold consumers and used by the city, 11,406.11
Net earnings, percentage of, earnings for the year upon gas, etc., sold consumers and used by the city, 7.19
Value of gas works as appraised by the city, 100,000.00
Cost of construction to date, 158,503.28
Value of gas works as shown by net earnings being 6 per cent. upon a valuation of, 190,101.83

BALANCE SHEET.
May 31, 1902—Construction account, cost of gas works to date, \$158,503.28
Service and main account, tools, etc., on hand as per inventory, 300.00
Lime account as per inventory, 201.03
Coal account as per inventory, 75.72
Meter account as per inventory, 125.50
General fund, amount transferred up to date, 208,340.00
Cash account in City Treasury May 31, 1902, 967.98
Personal accounts, amount of gas bills due and unpaid, 1,288.12
\$369,803.03
Cr. Deposit account to secure gas bills, \$31.00
Profit and loss account, net profit to date on gas sold consumers, 369,772.03
\$369,803.03

STATEMENT.
Showing amount of gas consumed by the city during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1902:

Cubic Feet. Amount.
Alexandria Library, 2,500 \$3.25
Relief Hook and Ladder Company, 57,900 75.27
City Gas Works, 322,500 328.25
Shops and small abcs, 26,700 34.71
Washroom and big shed, 52,500 68.25
Electric light station, 91,000 118.80
Fish market, 12,500 16.25
Mayo's court, 12,500 16.25
Country market, 22,500 29.25
East half of market, 214,100 278.33
West end of market, 467,800 602.49
32 all night lamps, 1,248,400 1,622.92
Columbia Fire Co., 111,100 144.43
Alexandria Infirmary, 124,800 162.24
New addition Infirmary, 147,000 191.10

Showing amount of gas manufactured during fiscal year ending May 31, 1902, and disposition of same:

Cubic Feet. Amount.
Jan. amount produced, 1,642,640
July " " " 1,587,940
Aug. " " " 1,747,520
Sept. " " " 2,142,500
Oct. " " " 2,653,600
Nov. " " " 2,851,260
Dec. " " " 3,375,770
1902.
Jan. " " " 3,200,000
Feb. " " " 2,757,110
March " " " 2,587,550
April " " " 2,348,540
May " " " 2,136,750
Total produced during the year, 28,930,980
Amount sold consumers, 22,315,400
Amount used by the city, 3,742,600
Total consumption, 25,958,000
Amount unaccounted for, 2,972,980

Percentage of gas made but unaccounted for, 10.27.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.
Showing the amount of increase or decrease in the following items contained in the report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1902, as compared with the corresponding items contained in the report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1901:

Personal accounts, amount of, to profit and loss, \$1.89 decrease
Amount expended on service and main, 1,065.40 increase
Amount expended upon retorts, 556.00 increase
Amount expended for pipe and fittings, 593.18 increase
Amount expended for coal, 1,547.95 increase
Amount expended for lime, 51.76 increase
Amount expended for meters, 478.73 decrease
Amount expended for general expenses, 364.14 decrease
Cash received from sale of coke, 416.80 decrease
Cash received from sale of gas line, 2.17 decrease
Cash received from sale of coke, 182.72 increase
Cash received from sale of old iron, 134.00 increase
Gross profit from gas sold consumers, 2,481.51 increase
Net earnings upon gas, etc., sold consumers, 468.55 decrease
Amount of gas used by the city, 688.35 increase
Net earnings upon gas, etc., sold consumers and used by the city, 219.80 increase
Amount of gas bills outstanding at end of fiscal year, 264.89 increase
Amount of gas produced (cubic feet), 1,738,600 increase
Amount of gas sold consumers (cubic feet), 2,018,900 increase
Amount of gas used by the city (cubic feet), 529,500 increase
Amount of gas unaccounted for (cubic feet), 809,800 decrease
Cash received from sale of gas, \$2,218.74 increase
Discount allowed gas consumers, 143.06 increase
Amount paid for hauling coke, 61.50 increase

S. L. MONROE, Clerk of Gas. Examined and found correct. JAMES BAYNE.

THOMAS W. CLARK, J. H. TRIMMER, JOHN T. JOHNSON, W. H. SWENEN, WILLIAM DESMEND, Committee on Light.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, FRANK J. CHENEY, Notary Public.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ACTS IMMEDIATELY.
Colds are sometimes more troublesome in summer than in winter, it's so hard